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Urbanization and Immigration

1. The first laws Congress passed to reduce immigration to the U.S. placed restrictions on immigrants from which country?

- ☐ A. Cuba
 - ☐ B. China
 - ☐ C. Russia
 - ☐ D. Great Britain
-

Urbanization and Immigration

2. Immigrants in the United States of the early 1900s were typically

- ☐ A. turned away from worshiping in churches.
 - ☐ B. forced to live in tenements.
 - ☐ C. Irish Catholic industrial workers.
 - ☐ D. highly skilled in factory jobs.
-

Pretest - U.S. History

3. Which of the following was one of the results of the Spanish-American War?

- ☐ A. The U.S. gave up a great deal of territory to Spain.
 - ☐ B. The U.S. established itself as a global power.
 - ☐ C. The U.S. suffered a significant loss of life.
 - ☐ D. The U.S. became less interested in foreign affairs.
-

Urbanization and Immigration

4. In the late 19th century, many cities did not have adequate water and sewage systems. This contributed most to

- ☐ A. the decrease in city populations.
 - ☐ B. the rise in violent crime.
 - ☐ C. the spread of disease.
 - ☐ D. the rise of organized labor.
-

Urbanization and Immigration

5. In the late 19th century, local governments in many U.S. cities were controlled by political machines. Which of the following was one of the characteristics of political machines?

- ☐ A. They played an important role in women's suffrage.
 - ☐ B. They were involved in various forms of corruption.
 - ☐ C. They worked to lower taxes and reduce government spending.
 - ☐ D. They excluded immigrants from the political process.
-

Pretest - U.S. History

6. Which factor was a major cause of the Great Depression of the 1930s?

- ☐ A. farmers raising crop prices with the creation of the Federal Farm Marketing Board in 1930
 - ☐ B. high protective tariff rates brought on by the McKinley Tariff of 1890
 - ☐ C. excessive borrowing to buy stocks leading to the stock market crash of 1929
 - ☐ D. increased taxes to pay veterans as demanded by the American Bonus Army in 1932
-

Urbanization and Immigration

7. In the late 1800s and early 1900s, what was the difference between "new" immigration and "old" immigration?

- ☐ A. "Old" immigrants were from eastern and southern Europe, and "new" immigrants were from western Europe.
 - ☐ B. "Old" immigrants were from Asia, and "new" immigrants were from South America.
 - ☐ C. "Old" immigrants were from South America, and "new" immigrants were from Africa.
 - ☐ D. "Old" immigrants were from western Europe, and "new" immigrants were from eastern and southern Europe.
-

Pretest - U.S. History

8. Who was the Confederate general who surrendered to the North, ending the Civil War in April 1865?

- ☐ A. Robert E. Lee
 - ☐ B. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson
 - ☐ C. James Longstreet
 - ☐ D. Richard Ewell
-

Pretest - U.S. History

9.

- The war was fought on American territory.
- 5,000 former slaves joined the Continental Army.
- Britain lost interest in fighting a long, costly war.

The list above contains reasons the Americans won the Revolutionary War. What other reason contributed to their success?

- ☐ A. American soldiers were better trained.
 - ☐ B. France supported the United States.
 - ☐ C. The Americans had a larger navy.
 - ☐ D. Most Native Americans aided the U.S.
-

Urbanization and Immigration

10. The term Great Migration is used to describe the mass movement of southern blacks that occurred in the early 20th century as they moved to which area?

- ☐ A. the Great Plains
 - ☐ B. Canada
 - ☐ C. Africa
 - ☐ D. the North
-

Pretest - U.S. History

11. During World War I, why did Germany feel it was justified in attacking the British passenger ship *Lusitania*?

- ☐ A. German passenger ships were also attacked during the war.
 - ☐ B. The British were also using it to transport war materials.
 - ☐ C. It was Germany's policy to attack civilians.
 - ☐ D. The *Lusitania* had fired upon German ships.
-

Urbanization and Immigration

12. Which term describes Americans who were opposed to immigrants?

- ☐ A. nativists
 - ☐ B. suffragists
 - ☐ C. industrialists
 - ☐ D. anarchists
-

Pretest - U.S. History

13. Why were Native Americans forced to live on reservations in present-day Oklahoma during the Nineteenth Century?

- ☐ A. to make room for expanding white settlement in the eastern U.S.
 - ☐ B. to gain land that would give them better agricultural opportunities
 - ☐ C. to hunt the growing number of buffalo herds that blanketed the plains
 - ☐ D. to take advantage of ranching and mining opportunities in the West
-

Urbanization and Immigration

14.

- Discrimination
- Language barriers
- _____

The difficulties above were experienced by immigrants in America during the era 1877-1898. Which of the following items should be added to the list?

- ☐ A. slum living conditions
 - ☐ B. denied suffrage
 - ☐ C. high income tax
 - ☐ D. limited job availability
-

Urbanization and Immigration

15. Between 1865 and 1900, the number of Americans living in cities increased from 20 percent to 40 percent. Which of the following best explains why urban areas increased in population during this time?

- ☐ A. Many people felt that rural areas had high amounts of violence and were not safe places to live.
 - ☐ B. People migrated from rural areas in the U.S., and immigrants came from other countries to live in cities.
 - ☐ C. The people who were living in the cities had much higher birthrates than those living in rural areas.
 - ☐ D. The government promoted city living and offered people incentives to move.
-

Pretest - U.S. History

16. What was the effect of the large migration of African Americans to U.S. industrial centers between 1940 and 1950?

- ☐ A. peaceful school integration
 - ☐ B. wealth of minority groups
 - ☐ C. improved public transportation
 - ☐ D. increased racial tensions
-

Pretest - U.S. History

17. Which of these people played a major role in helping to gain women the right to vote?

- ☐ A. Susan B. Anthony
 - ☐ B. Eleanor Roosevelt
 - ☐ C. Margaret Sanger
 - ☐ D. Rosa Parks
-

Pretest - U.S. History

18. In addition to prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin, what did the Civil Rights Act of 1964 establish?

- ☐ A. exceptions for job-related discrimination
 - ☐ B. penalties for practicing affirmative action
 - ☐ C. legal consequences for discrimination
 - ☐ D. an official definition of housing discrimination
-

Urbanization and Immigration

19.

- lack of sanitation
- overcrowded conditions
- widespread poverty

The box above describes the living conditions that were faced by people who lived where?

- ☐ A. on plantations
 - ☐ B. on reservations
 - ☐ C. in tenements
 - ☐ D. on homesteads
-

Urbanization and Immigration

20. Cities were able to expand their geographic areas in the late 19th century because of the development of

- ☐ A. mass transit.
 - ☐ B. assembly lines.
 - ☐ C. settlement houses.
 - ☐ D. skyscrapers.
-

Urbanization and Immigration

21. Hull House was founded in Chicago by Jane Addams to

- ☐ A. provide lodging for child laborers.
 - ☐ B. serve as a meeting place for suffragists.
 - ☐ C. help the urban poor living in slums.
 - ☐ D. help persecuted Jewish Americans.
-

Urbanization and Immigration

22. The establishment of Ellis Island in 1892 enabled

- ☐ A. industrial factories to find immigrant workers as soon as they stepped off the boat.
 - ☐ B. the U.S. government to process the increasing number of immigrants.
 - ☐ C. Congress to pass laws that stopped the immigration of certain races to the U.S.
 - ☐ D. the government to be more selective during the citizenship process.
-

Urbanization and Immigration

23. Which photojournalist brought attention to the horrible conditions in which immigrants lived in his work *How the Other Half Lives: Studies Among the Tenements of New York*?

- ☐ A. Upton Sinclair
 - ☐ B. Ida Tarbell
 - ☐ C. Jacob Riis
 - ☐ D. Alfred Thayer Mahan
-

Pretest - U.S. History

24. The basic ideas behind the Nullification Crisis were also among the basic ideas behind which of the following American events?

- ☐ A. the Dawes Act
 - ☐ B. the Mexican War
 - ☐ C. the Civil War
 - ☐ D. the Chinese Exclusion Act
-

Pretest - U.S. History

25. Which statement most accurately explains the result of the Connecticut Compromise?

- ☐ A. It established the Northwest Ordinance of 1787.
 - ☐ B. It settled a debate over representation in Congress.
 - ☐ C. It settled the dispute over the Electoral College.
 - ☐ D. It resolved the debate over slavery and commercial trade.
-

Urbanization and Immigration

26. Which photojournalist brought attention to the horrible conditions in which immigrants lived in his work *How the Other Half Lives: Studies Among the Tenements of New York*?

- ☐ A. Ida Tarbell
 - ☐ B. Alfred Thayer Mahan
 - ☐ C. Jacob Riis
 - ☐ D. Upton Sinclair
-

Urbanization and Immigration

27. President Theodore Roosevelt's "gentlemen's agreement" limited immigration from which nation?

- ☐ A. China
 - ☐ B. India
 - ☐ C. Mexico
 - ☐ D. Japan
-

Pretest - U.S. History

28. The concept of "big stick diplomacy," which is the threat of using military force in foreign policy, is most associated with which person's presidency?

- ☐ A. Theodore Roosevelt
 - ☐ B. Herbert Hoover
 - ☐ C. Harry S. Truman
 - ☐ D. Woodrow Wilson
-

Pretest - U.S. History

29. In the 1840s, the slogan "54-40 or Fight!" was used to support American annexation of

- ☐ A. Oregon.
 - ☐ B. Texas.
 - ☐ C. California.
 - ☐ D. New Mexico.
-

Pretest - U.S. History

30. Which Supreme Court ruling determined that segregation in the public school system was unconstitutional?

- ☐ A. *Roe v. Wade*
 - ☐ B. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
 - ☐ C. *Marbury v. Madison*
 - ☐ D. *Brown v. Board of Education*
-

Pretest - U.S. History

31.

There comes a time when people get tired of being trampled over by the iron feet of oppression. . . . I want it to be known that we're going to work with grim and bold determination to gain justice on the buses in this city. And we are not wrong. . . .

—Martin Luther King, Jr., 1965

According to this excerpt, what idea did Martin Luther King, Jr., oppose?

- ☐ A. higher fees charged to African American bus riders

- ☐ B. limited city bus routes for African American riders
 - ☐ C. restrictions on the hiring of minority bus drivers
 - ☐ D. segregated seating on Montgomery's city buses
-

Pretest - U.S. History

32. Which treaty brought an end to World War I but failed to maintain a lasting peace in Europe?

- ☐ A. Treaty of London
 - ☐ B. Treaty of Paris
 - ☐ C. Treaty of Ghent
 - ☐ D. Treaty of Versailles
-

Urbanization and Immigration

33. Which group of people would have most likely lived in tenements in large cities around the turn of the 20th century?

- ☐ A. business owners
 - ☐ B. immigrants
 - ☐ C. college students
 - ☐ D. members of the military
-

Pretest - U.S. History

34. During World War II, what was the major reason for relocating many Japanese-Americans to government-run internment camps?

- ☐ A. the fear that Japanese-Americans might betray the U.S.
 - ☐ B. the desire of most Japanese-Americans to escape to Japan
 - ☐ C. the need for workers in factories at the internment camps
 - ☐ D. the desire to build a stronger army to fight the Germans
-

Pretest - U.S. History

35. Which of the following best explains why the United States became involved in the Vietnam War?

- ☐ A. The U.S. mainland had been attacked by the Vietnamese.
 - ☐ B. The U.S. was helping North Vietnam defend itself from South Vietnam.
 - ☐ C. The U.S. wanted to control all of North and South Vietnam.
 - ☐ D. The U.S. wanted to prevent the spread of communism in Southeast Asia.
-

Pretest - U.S. History

36. Which of the following is one of the reasons that the United States invaded Iraq in 2003?

- ☐ A. The U.S. wanted to liberate Kuwait which had been invaded by Iraq.
 - ☐ B. The U.S. believed that Iraq was protecting al Qaeda and Osama bin Laden.
 - ☐ C. The U.S. believed that Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction.
 - ☐ D. The U.S. wanted to take control of Iraq's oil fields.
-

Pretest - U.S. History

37. The leaders of which three countries were known as the "Big Three" during World War II?

- ☐ A. United Kingdom, France, and Germany
 - ☐ B. Germany, Italy, and Japan
 - ☐ C. United States, Canada, and Mexico
 - ☐ D. United States, United Kingdom, and Soviet Union
-

Pretest - U.S. History

38. How did industrialization during the late 1800s contribute to the development of organized labor?

- ☐ A. by creating low-skill jobs that made employees easy to replace
- ☐ B. by contributing to the growth of college business programs
- ☐ C. by reducing the demand for new machinery in factories
- ☐ D. by paying individuals high wages and great benefits

Pretest - U.S. History

39. Which president was responsible for dropping the atomic bombs on Japan at the end of World War II?

- ☐ A. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- ☐ B. Harry S. Truman
- ☐ C. Dwight D. Eisenhower
- ☐ D. John F. Kennedy

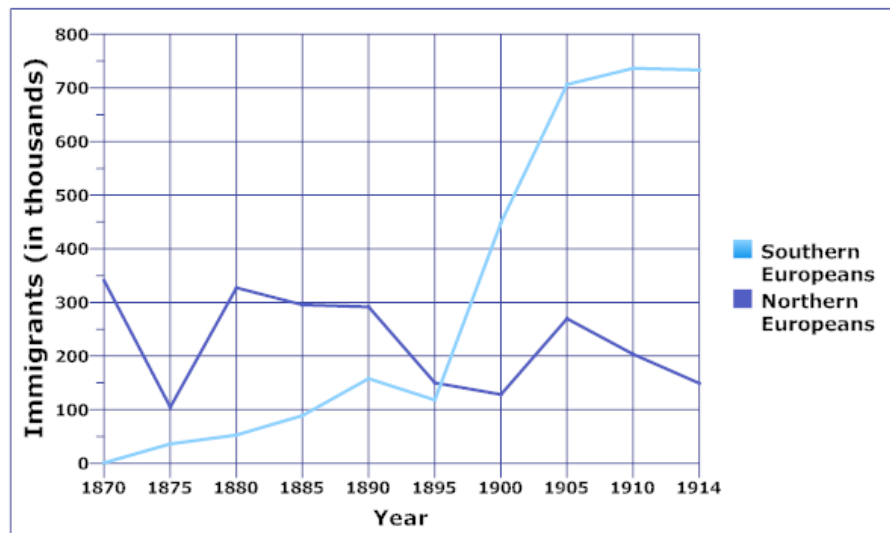
Urbanization and Immigration

40. The establishment of Ellis Island in 1892 enabled

- ☐ A. the government to be more selective during the citizenship process.
- ☐ B. the U.S. government to process the increasing number of immigrants.
- ☐ C. Congress to pass laws that stopped the immigration of certain races to the U.S.
- ☐ D. industrial factories to find immigrant workers as soon as they stepped off the boat.

Urbanization and Immigration

41.



Which of the following statements is supported by the graph?

- ☐ A. Immigration from Europe dropped significantly around the turn of the twentieth century.
- ☐ B. European immigrants were greatly outnumbered by Asian immigrants in the nineteenth century.
- ☐ C. Southeastern European immigrants poured into America to work in mines and factories after 1895.
- ☐ D. Immigration from Northern European nations grew at a steady pace after 1890.

Urbanization and Immigration

42. The first laws Congress passed to reduce immigration to the U.S. placed restrictions on immigrants from which country?

- ☐ A. Russia
- ☐ B. China
- ☐ C. Cuba
- ☐ D. Great Britain

Pretest - U.S. History

43. Which battle in the American Revolution resulted in the surrender of the British forces?

- ☐ A. Battle of Saratoga
 - ☐ B. Battle of Trenton
 - ☐ C. Battle of Yorktown
 - ☐ D. Battle of Charleston
-

Urbanization and Immigration

44.

The New Colossus

"...Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

—Emma Lazarus
1883

Due to the ideals of *The New Colossus*, many Southern and Eastern Europeans, Chinese, Koreans, and Japanese immigrated to the United States. What did the new immigrants do in America?

- ☐ A. started rotary organizations
 - ☐ B. joined the industrial workforce
 - ☐ C. came together to make laws
 - ☐ D. bought their own businesses
-

Urbanization and Immigration

45. The Chinese Exclusion Act resulted in banning which group from immigrating to the United States?

- ☐ A. Chinese laborers
 - ☐ B. Chinese entrepreneurs
 - ☐ C. Chinese children
 - ☐ D. Chinese women
-

Urbanization and Immigration

46. Between 1865 and 1900, the number of Americans living in cities increased from 20 percent to 40 percent. Which of the following best explains why urban areas increased in population during this time?

- ☐ A. Many people felt that rural areas had high amounts of violence and were not safe places to live.
 - ☐ B. The people who were living in the cities had much higher birthrates than those living in rural areas.
 - ☐ C. The government promoted city living and offered people incentives to move.
 - ☐ D. People migrated from rural areas in the U.S., and immigrants came from other countries to live in cities.
-

Pretest - U.S. History

47. How did the First Great Awakening contribute to the emergence of American identity?

- ☐ A. It helped establish an emphasis on education.
 - ☐ B. It helped establish religious pluralism.
 - ☐ C. It helped establish separation of church and state.
 - ☐ D. It helped establish consent of the governed.
-

Urbanization and Immigration

48. President Theodore Roosevelt's "gentlemen's agreement" limited immigration from which nation?

- ☐ A. India
- ☐ B. Japan

- ☐ C. Mexico
- ☐ D. China

Pretest - U.S. History

49. Which industry was most affected by the Pullman Strike of 1894?

- ☐ A. oil
- ☐ B. coal
- ☐ C. steel
- ☐ D. railroad

Urbanization and Immigration

50.

Characteristics of New Immigrants

- came from eastern or southern Europe
- were often Jewish or Catholic
- usually spoke little or no English

What was an effect of the characteristics listed above?

- ☐ A. The new immigrants could not become American citizens.
- ☐ B. The new immigrants had more success than previous immigrants.
- ☐ C. The new immigrants did not blend into American society.
- ☐ D. The new immigrants were often sent back to their home countries.

Answers

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. C
7. D
8. A
9. B
10. D
11. B
12. A
13. A
14. A
15. B
16. D
17. A
18. C
19. C
20. A
21. C
22. B
23. C
24. C
25. B
26. C
27. D
28. A
29. A
30. D
31. D
32. D
33. B
34. A
35. D

- 36. C
- 37. D
- 38. A
- 39. B
- 40. B
- 41. C
- 42. B
- 43. C
- 44. B
- 45. A
- 46. D
- 47. B
- 48. B
- 49. D
- 50. C

Explanations

1. In 1882, Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act, which prohibited Chinese workers from immigrating to the U.S. for ten years. Since most of the Chinese who wanted to come to the U.S. were workers, this law prevented nearly all Chinese from coming to the U.S. The Chinese Exclusion Act was the first piece of legislation to reduce immigration from a specific country.

2. The immigrants who traveled to America looking for better opportunities for their families were typically left with no other choice but to live in overcrowded tenement buildings in the congested cities. In a particular neighborhood in New York, for example, 986 people occupied each acre. These apartment homes were highly unsanitary, had very little ventilation, and often housed several families in one a small area.

4. As city populations increased in the last half of the 19th century, many cities did not have water and sewage systems that provided clean, safe water. As a result, diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and tuberculosis spread quickly through densely populated areas in cities.

5. As cities grew in the late 19th century, there were many changes in local governments. During this time, political machines dominated local politics. A political machine was an organization led by a political boss. Political machines maintained power by being involved in elections and by controlling various government officials such as mayors and city council members. Political machines were corrupt in many ways and were involved in voter fraud, graft, bribery, and kickbacks.

7. "Old" immigration describes the immigration patterns of the United States up until the late 1800s. Immigrants had been primarily from western Europe, with large numbers of immigrants from Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden. The "new" immigrants who began arriving in the U.S. in the 1800s were from eastern and southern Europe. Italians, Russians, and Poles were among the nationalities represented in this new wave of immigration. Many of these new immigrants settled in ethnic neighborhoods in large cities.

10. In hopes of finding better jobs and escaping the unjust conditions which existed in the South, many African Americans moved from the South to the North in the early 20th century. Many African Americans found jobs in factories, which were located in cities like Chicago, Detroit, and New York.

http://www.pbs.org/wnet/aaworld/reference/articles/great_migration.html

12. Nativists were Americans who did not welcome immigrants and feared competition for jobs. They were mostly Protestants with British heritage, and they also did not like Catholics because they feared that Catholics would be more loyal to the pope and their religion than to the United States.

14. Immigrants coming into America at this time were not denied suffrage or jobs (there were plenty of back-breaking positions in new factories), and they didn't have to pay an income tax. Rather, an appropriate third item for the list above is "slum living conditions" because most immigrants lived in dense urban centers in tenement buildings that were cramped and horrible.

15. The increase in the numbers of people living in cities in the last half of the 19th century was the result of many people moving to the cities from either other countries or rural areas in the United States. As new inventions were developed that made farming easier, fewer people were needed to work on farms. As a result, many people came to the cities to find work in factories. Also during this time period, there was a huge influx of immigrants who came to the United States. Many of these immigrants settled in cities such as New York City, Philadelphia, and Boston.

19. In the late 1800s, many immigrants came to the United States and settled in large cities. These people often lived in apartment buildings known as tenements. Tenements were crowded and lacked sanitation and proper ventilation.

20. With the development of mass transit systems such as commuter trains, subways, and trolley cars, cities were able to expand and cover larger areas. Before these transportation systems existed, many city residents

had to walk as their means of transportation. Workers had to live within walking distance of their jobs. This meant that cities were confined to small areas because people could not walk very long distances. As new forms of transportation were developed, the cities grew much larger.

21. Hull House was a community center in Chicago that existed to help urban poor living in slum conditions. They could visit this center for reading lessons, food, and a place to socialize. Chicago was one of the urban centers that grew rapidly around the turn of the century.

22. In the decades after the American Civil War, the number of immigrants to the United States increased dramatically. The U.S. government established immigration stations such as Ellis Island to process the high volume of new immigrants. At Ellis Island, immigrants went through health and welfare tests before being admitted to the country.

23. In his book *How the Other Half Lives: Studies Among the Tenements of New York*, Jacob Riis exposed the horrible conditions faced by immigrants living in the slums of New York. By using photographs, drawings, and written descriptions, Riis's book included images of sweatshops, child labor, and overcrowded and unsanitary tenements. Riis used his book to advocate social reform.

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27. In 1906, the San Francisco School Board ordered the segregation of all Chinese, Korean, and Japanese students. This was just one example of the widespread discrimination that was taking place against Asian immigrants. President Roosevelt and the government of Japan came to a "gentlemen's agreement" — an informal agreement between two or more parties. In this agreement, the U.S. pledged to not pass laws excluding Japanese immigration as long as Japan prevented its citizens from emigrating. This restricted the flow of Japanese immigrants into the United States. San Francisco then rescinded its segregation order.

33. With the flood of immigrants coming to American cities in the late 19th century and early 20th century, there was a shortage of affordable housing. Poor immigrants often lived in tenements, apartment buildings that were crowded, filthy, and lacking water, light, and fresh air. Conditions in tenements were deplorable, and cities eventually passed laws to improve housing conditions.

40. In the decades after the American Civil War, the number of immigrants to the United States increased dramatically. The U.S. government established immigration stations such as Ellis Island to process the high volume of new immigrants. At Ellis Island, immigrants went through health and welfare tests before being admitted to the country.

41. As seen by the graph, Southern Europeans, particularly Southeastern Europeans of the Balkans, Italy, Russia, and Austria-Hungary, poured into America after 1895. They began taking jobs in mines and factories as the peasant populations of these areas found difficulty finding available land.

42. In 1882, Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act, which prohibited Chinese workers from immigrating to the U.S. for ten years. Since most of the Chinese who wanted to come to the U.S. were workers, this law prevented nearly all Chinese from coming to the U.S. The Chinese Exclusion Act was the first piece of legislation to reduce immigration from a specific country.

44. *The New Colossus* represented the ideals of the United States. One of the main goals of the United States was to embrace those seeking freedom and a new start. Once in America, the immigrants filled the society roles of industrial laborers.

45. The Chinese Exclusion Act was passed in 1882. It officially prohibited Chinese laborers from immigrating to the United States. Because Chinese laborers were usually willing to work for less money, many whites believed that they were causing wages to drop. In reality, the exclusion act stopped nearly all Chinese immigration to the U.S. until it was repealed in 1943.

46. The increase in the numbers of people living in cities in the last half of the 19th century was the result of many people moving to the cities from either other countries or rural areas in the United States. As new inventions were developed that made farming easier, fewer people were needed to work on farms. As a result, many people came to the cities to find work in factories. Also during this time period, there was a huge influx of immigrants who came to the United States. Many of these immigrants settled in cities such as New York City, Philadelphia, and Boston.

48. In 1906, the San Francisco School Board ordered the segregation of all Chinese, Korean, and Japanese students. This was just one example of the widespread discrimination that was taking place against Asian immigrants. President Roosevelt and the government of Japan came to a "gentlemen's agreement" — an informal agreement between two or more parties. In this agreement, the U.S. pledged to not pass laws excluding Japanese immigration as long as Japan prevented its citizens from emigrating. This restricted the flow of Japanese immigrants into the United States. San Francisco then rescinded its segregation order.

50. Early immigrants to the United States usually came from western or northern Europe, were Protestant, and spoke English. After the American Civil War, waves of "new immigrants" began arriving from eastern and

spoke English. After the American Civil War, waves of new immigrants began arriving from eastern and southern Europe. These new immigrants had different characteristics from the old immigrants who had come to America, and they did not blend into American society. Instead, they often settled within large cities like New York, in communities that shared their languages and beliefs.